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ESTABLISHED 1864.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

THE LIQUOR MACHINERY

The reduction of the "wet" majority in Ohio to a mere 40,000 in the last election is another reminder of the "dry" wave that seems to be sweeping over the country. In a few years more prohibition may prevail in every part of the United States except a few big industrial communities that have a large foreign population.

What, then, shall be done with all the vast costly equipment of the present liquor industry? This is a question that has usually been ignored by the prohibitionists and been over-worked, perhaps, by the advocates of the liquor interests. It cannot be ignored as an economic problem.

Maybe we can get a useful hint from Russia. The Russian government, which abolished the liquor traffic with far greater suddenness than would be possible in the United States, has offered prizes for the best suggestions and devices for the commercial use of alcoholic spirits. The purpose is to save the vodka factories and turn them to wise economic use.

There has been an accidental step in this direction in our own country since the war began. One great corporation has stopped making whiskey in several of its distilleries and adapted the plants to the manufacture of commercial alcohol, for which there is a big demand abroad. These distilleries after the war may be able to continue this line, making denatured alcohol for the American market. It all depends, however, on the extent to which the market is developed. Thus far the possibilities of alcohol for fuel and power have been very slightly recognized.

If prohibition is so inevitable as it seems to be, public policy requires that we should find some economic use for both distilleries and breweries, instead of letting them go to the scrap heap and shutting our eyes to the enormous loss of capital and employment.

STEALING OUR TRADE

German-Americans engaged in foreign business have a legitimate grievance against Great Britain. Many such citizens, some of them German to no respect but their names, have been put on the British blacklist, particularly in the Far Eastern trade. Their shipments of goods from China, Japan and various other parts of the Orient are held up indefinitely.

In part, this discrimination appears

to be due to genuine British fear and hatred of all things German. A British boycott on German goods and a blacklist of German business men has been established in every quarter of the world. The possession of a German name is enough, in the eyes of English authorities, to put even an American business man under suspicion. They are determined that in no way shall Germany or individual Germans derive any benefit from commerce which the British admiralty has power to control.

If that were all, it might be understood as mere excess of war prejudice. But the matter looks different when it is found that in nearly every case where cargoes have been held up, the merchants for whom they were destined have received cables from British firms offering similar or identical goods in the same quantities—and at higher prices.

That fact alone is ground enough for challenging British sincerity. It looks as if England were more interested in strangling American trade and diverting it to English firms than in destroying the resources of her enemy.

MAKING FACTORIES PLEASANT

A mill or factory used to be merely a place to toil in. And since toil was the curse of Adam, it never occurred to anybody that it might be mitigated by a little attention to pleasantness and comfort.

Now the view is rapidly changing. In the last decade or so there has been a marked improvement in factories throughout the United States in the direction of making them more tolerable places to work in. The new attitude has been revealed clearly in the answers received by the American Museum of Safety to a list of questions sent to industrial firms.

The employers were asked if in their factories they paid any attention to the color of the walls and ceiling, the noise of the machines, the lighting arrangements, lunch and rest rooms, good architectural features, beautifying the factory site with grass, flowers, etc., and the location of the building with regard to sunlight, air and recreation facilities.

It is easy enough to remember a time when nine firms out of ten would have tossed aside such questions as silly and impertinent. But the men to whom they were sent—answered them courteously and, in general, with intelligent appreciation of their significance.

Most of them recognized the influence on the workers' minds of the colors used in interior decorating, although they usually added that their own practice was to paint walls and ceilings a plain white, instead of more restful tints. They failed to see the need of making machinery less noisy; that will come in time, as nerve strain becomes better understood. But there was pretty uniform appreciation of the importance of good lighting, of convenient and cheerful lunch and rest rooms and of an attractive factory environment.

The motive in making improvements along these lines has been primarily the desire for greater efficiency. Employers are coming to see that it is profitable to make their factories light, airy, pleasant and comfortable, because under such conditions their employees do more work and better work, and do it more contentedly.

From that view it is only a step to appreciation of the fact that the workers have a right to a pleasant working place, that nobody has a right to condemn them to an ugly and unwholesome environment in the place where they are forced to spend so large a part of their lives.

When working conditions are definitely adjusted on this new basis, there won't be so many problems of capital and labor. For people are not only more efficient, but less quarrelsome, in a pleasant environment.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

In Norman Angell's new book, "The World's Highway," he shows the fallacy of the argument that the United States should insure her own safety by creating an army and navy sufficient to make her "the strongest power in the world." For it no longer avails to be merely the strongest power. Nations now fight not as units, but as groups. One power cannot depend on its own strength, no matter how great that strength is, because it is always possible for other nations to combine against it in greater power, as the Allies have combined against Germany. "War has become internationalized," and the only means of safety in any crisis lies in international agreements for mutual defense.

If, therefore, America intends to vindicate her rights—perhaps even if she intends to secure her safety on

land—by military means, she, too, must do what even the most powerful military states of the past have done: enter into the game of military alliances.

And yet, as Mr. Angell proceeds to explain in the next breath, even that method is of little use to us. Because, for our purposes—the establishment and enforcement of international laws and treaties—the alliances must be permanent; and "of the very few things that history teaches us with any certainty, one is that these military alliances do not outlast the pressure of war conditions. No international settlement that has followed the great wars ever settled or endured."

Even if the common enemy is "destroyed," he never stays destroyed more than a year or two. If the conquering group of nations makes itself a police force to keep the outlaw suppressed, the outlaw soon becomes the ally of one of the policemen against the rest, and the process must start all over again.

It's a discouraging prospect, any way you look at it. And no matter how far we may go in enlarging our own defensive armament, this reasoning drives us all the more to maintain the wise principle of international relations laid down by George Washington—"Friendship for all, but entangling alliances with none." Uncle Sam will continue to play the game alone.

MAKING COURTSHIP COSTLY

One of the chief reasons why young men don't marry so numerous as they used to is because courting costs too much.

Of all the extravagances of the present generation, there's certainly none more conspicuous than the expensive entertainment which young men feel obliged to give their girl friends. It doesn't matter much whether the young man's intentions are serious or not; he spends his money just the same. Formerly there wasn't much expected of a man, even an engaged man, except occasional flowers or candy or books. But now such things are the least of the impecunious swain's troubles. Theatres and luncheons and automobiles eat a hole into the most comfortable income. And the plumber or the ice man "falls for it" no less than his richer brethren.

It isn't necessarily, as some disgruntled males insist, that girls are more selfish and exacting than they used to be. When an occasional girl of economic instincts insist that a man shall not "blow in" his money on her, she is likely to meet with a rebuff. The young man himself expects to spend his money on her; to a certain class of young man, the class that sets the pace, that's what money is for. The standard has changed, and young males are caught in a system of social obligation that leads a man earning \$20 a week to spend \$10 entertaining a girl friend for an evening, without feeling that he's done anything at all—*in fact*, doing it with a feeling of secret pride that isn't wholly deflated by his getting ten cent lunches till pay day.

Whether such expenses really scare men out of matrimony is a question. Certainly they postpone matrimony somewhat, because it takes so much longer to save enough to start house-keeping. But on the other hand, a young man is likely to conclude that it won't cost any more to support a wife than to keep on good terms with a girl.

As a matter of fact, the lavish expenditure is usually curtailed after the honeymoon. It has to be, to keep the family housed, clothed and provisioned. And the retrenchment often brings duress and discontent because the transition from extravagance to thrift is so abrupt.

A LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast: Fair Saturday and Sunday; colder Saturday.

Ever since Dr. John E. White first came to Anderson it has been generally said that he looked like the Commander, William Jennings Bryan. Only those who were at Anderson College last night can now appreciate the striking resemblance. There is no mistake about it, the two men certainly look alike to a great extent.

One man expressed it in this way last night. He said that if the people of Anderson had not known Dr. White, and had never seen Mr. Bryan, the former could easily have passed off as the latter, judging from the picture of the former secretary of state which have been shown in the newspapers.

Dr. White is not near so large as Mr. Bryan, but as to the general outline of the faces and the expression of each, there is a very striking resemblance.

Last night during Colonel Bryan's lecture, for some reason unknown to the audience the lights suddenly went out. However, this did not stop the colonel for a moment. He spoke right on as if nothing had ever happened. No mention was made about the lights and the audience remained perfectly quiet, listening to the speaker. In a very short time the lights flashed up again.

Manager Pinkston announced yesterday that he would have the Arlington, Blanchard and Carr musical comedy company at the Palmetto this next week. They carry 10 people and come to Anderson from Rome, Ga. This is said to be one of the best shows in the circuit. Mr. Pinkston stated also that he was going to arrange for a return engagement of the company that is delighting Anderson vaudeville goers at the Palmetto this week. This is decidedly one of the best shows ever shown at this playhouse.

"Do you agree with Mr. Bryan?" That was the question that was raised by several people on the street cars from the college last evening after the lecture. Some said they did and some said they didn't. Well, of course that is perfectly natural. His lecture was good, and although many do not agree with him in his great subject, no one is the worse off for hearing it.

Mrs. Jos. N. Brown had the misfortune to fall in her room yesterday morning about 3 o'clock and fracture her hip. She was reported as resting well yesterday afternoon.

A traveling man by the name of Lowry, and who has his headquarters in Raleigh, N. C., fell while coming out of McPhail's grocery store on Thursday and as a result broke the radius bone in one of his arms. He immediately went to his home in Raleigh.

Walter H. Keese & Company are selling Big Ben clocks these days. Yesterday they received an order for 48 from Allentown, Pa., one for 24 from Freeport, N. Y., one for 48 from Troy, N. Y., one for 48 from another merchant in Allentown and another for the same number from Easton, Pa. This company buys these clocks cheaper than any other store in South Carolina.

Mr. L. W. Courtney of Furman Fitting school will deliver a lecture at Neal's Creek school house tonight instead of Thursday as previously announced. The subject will be Edgar Allen Poe. The lecture will start at 8 o'clock and a small admission fee will be charged.

Mr. H. A. Orr yesterday announced that hereafter the Greenville street cars would run all the way through and would run on schedule time as was in effect before the paving was done, that is, they will leave the square on the hour and the half. Mr. Orr also stated that none of the North Anderson line track would be torn up before the first part of next week and therefore through service would be in effect today and Sunday anyway.

All of the brick paving on South Main street having stood the required length of time, the entire street is now open to traffic. It is understood that the paving commission will meet in a few days to accept this job.

Capt. Louis Ligon last night stated that the militia would move into its new quarters on December 1. The new hall has been fixed up in many ways and will be an ideal place. It will have one room for the storing of property, one for the location of the lockers, a large reading room, an office and then the large hall. Their quarters will be located over the chamber of commerce rooms.

TREES FALLING EAST

Loss by Turkish Axis Will Be Heavily Felt.

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 19.—The trees of Syria are falling fast before Turkish axes, and their loss will be heavily felt when the war is over. Owing to lack of fuel, the fine pine forest on the outskirts of Beirut, a popular resort for the people of the city, is fast disappearing. But a severe economic loss will result on the immense and rich olive plantations lying on the stretch of plain between the sea and Lebanon. It takes years before olive trees begin to bear, and the prosperity of thousands has depended on the crops of these orchards.



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MANY INSTANCES OF INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY

List of Awards Given to British Soldiers for Valor.

London, Nov. 19.—More than a hundred instances of individual bravery in the fighting at Loos and Bullecourt six weeks ago, are recounted in brief official notes appended to the latest list of awards of the military cross and Distinguished Service order. The ten most striking stories are as follows:

Captain Dennis, Scottish Borderers, was wounded in the trenches, but after his wound was bandaged he escaped from the ambulance and went back to his men, advancing with his company until again wounded. He was carried back to a dressing station, from which he disappeared after his wound was dressed. Later he was seen catching up with his company and again cheering them on until he was wounded a third time.

Major Gordon, London Artillery, got close up to the German lines to reconnoitre, and although under heavy fire, brought back twelve German captives after having shot one man with his revolver.

Lieut. Carr, London Infantry, noticed while directing the removal of grenades from the divisional "dump" that the fuse of a bomb had become ignited. He at once picked it up and carried it out of the dugout. It exploded just as it left his hand, seriously wounding him. His coolness saved an explosion of many thousands of grenades and bombs, which would have killed scores of men and destroyed the entire divisional bomb reserve during the heavy operations.

Capt. Bird, London field Ammunition, on one occasion worked for 23 hours without cessation in tending and dressing the wounded. He was twice observed carrying wounded on a stretcher under rifle fire, and for 55 hours was continually exposing himself to heavy shell fire.

Lieut. Williams of the "Buffs" took charge of a small party of bombers and attacked the enemy, throwing 2,000 bombs in seventeen hours. It was raining all the time, and the damp fuses had to be lit from cigarettes. Williams was wounded early in the fighting but refused to leave his post.

Lieut. Holloway, Royal Artillery, laid a telephone wire through the Hohenlohe Redoubt under heavy fire. One leg was disabled before he had gone ten yards, but he dragged himself on the same leg being again fractured by a bullet before he had finished his task. When two telephonists endeavored to carry him to safety, he insisted that they leave him and tend the wire.

Lieut. Pusch, London Infantry, led a party of bombers during the advance through Loos. Going alone in a house he captured seven Germans, although shot in the face by one of them. Notwithstanding his wound he continued clearing the enemy out of the cellars of the town.

Capt. Williams, Welsh Guards, was in command of a squad of machine guns. After having a wound dressed he went back to his place and continued to direct the work until midnight, although the nature of his wound compelled him to lie flat on his back all the time.

Lieut. Wood, Gordon Highlanders, took 275 prisoners in Loos, marched them back under heavy fire with a small escort and returned with much-needed ammunition for the men in the firing line. Being by this time the only officer left in his company, he rallied it on the slope of Hill 70 and held his new position with great bravery and resource.

WAY OF ENCOURAGING RECRUITS CRITICISED

London, Nov. 19.—"Badges or Badgering" is the heading of an article in the Evening News, which shows that the plan of giving armlets to discharged soldiers and rejected recruits will not work out as easily as first thought. When the scheme was announced by Lord Derby, chief recruiting officer, it was welcomed by the entire press as an excellent means to aid the voluntary system. But, as the writer points out, the badge plan divides the country's manpower into two parts, the willing and the wretches, without taking into consideration the "can'ts."

The military age lies between the years of eighteen and forty. Boys of seventeen may pass for twenty, and men of forty-one look like thirty-five, and there is nothing to save these men from the importunities of recruiting sergeants and the white feathers of female busy-bodies. There is also a large class of men who could not be released without grave economic damage to the country, were they to be enlisted.

Firms engaged in work necessary to the welfare of the people, have already allowed all their men to enlist except those with special knowledge and long experience, who can not be replaced. If these experts were to leave, the business would be seriously injured. Many men of small salaries who are buying homes on the installment plan would let payments lapse if they joined the army, while their families became dependent on government allowances. Some of these men support large families by their productive toil.

"The great majority of business men would support conscription in preference to a chaotic voluntarism," writes a correspondent, who says that "recruiting has been reduced to a state of undignified and unorganized coercion." His own business is a military tailoring establishment with 200 employees and engaged in filling war office contracts as well as private orders from officers, yet the war office has refused to give his men distinguishing badges of any sort.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IN TENNESSEE TODAY

Nashville, Nov. 19.—The Democratic primary to elect a nominee for the United States senatorship will be held tomorrow. Senator Luke Lea of Nashville is seeking to succeed himself and former Governor Patterson and Congressman K. D. McCellar, both members, are running against him.

Villa Reports Wounded.—Gen. Francisco Villa was reported to have been wounded during an engagement last night in a few miles south of Hermosillo, Sonora, between troops commanded by Villa and Carranza forces occupying Hermosillo.

Bank Cashier Held Up.—A Cashier, Okla., Nov. 19.—Two masked robbers today held up C. E. Wright, a Cashier, Okla., secured \$1,200 and escaped. The Cashier and citizens in the bank at the time were locked in the vault.

Snow in Chester.—Chester, S. C., Nov. 19.—This section was visited by a flurry of snow Thursday morning. Indications are for a general snowstorm.

WORK OF ARTILLERY ON WESTERN FRONT

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The assertion of German war correspondents on the west front, based on estimates of observers of various rank, that 50,000 shots were fired by the French artillery in three days preceding the great September offensive, is demolished in an article in the Vorwaerts by Richard Gaedke, one of the sanest critics in Germany. Accepting Joffre's figures as to the number of guns available for the offensive as true, Gaedke points out that, to reach 50,000,000 shots, each gun would have had to fire some 17,000 charges in the three days. Even new guns direct from the shops could not hold out, even if it were physically possible to serve them so fast, which it is not. This is even more striking in the case of the heavy artillery. At the most, says Gaedke, the field guns could not have fired more than 1,000 shots a day, and the heavy guns much less.

Even the smaller total, however, is imposing enough. It means an expenditure in ammunition of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The estimates of \$50,000,000, says Gaedke, shows how terrible must have been the impression made by the French bombardment.

PRISON POPULATION SMALLER IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 19.—Although the decrease in prison population in England is attributed by the prison commission chiefly to the enlistment of many habitual petty offenders, the restricted hours for the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the great demand for labor which has made regular employment unusually profitable and attractive, prisons have been further depleted by an order issued early in the war by the home secretary allowing certain prisoners a remission of sentence in order that they might join the army.

On the recommendation of the military authorities, prisoners convicted of minor offences who had previously served in the army, were allowed to rejoin their old companies. Arrangements were also made to permit selected cases of inmates in Borstal reform institutions to enlist. Under this provision, 240 boys detained in these institutions had been released up to the first of last May. The conduct of these recruits has been carefully watched and it is reported that thirty have received noncommissioned ranks, sixteen have been killed or wounded, and only seventeen have committed fresh offences.

SEVERE STORM

Wire Communication Interrupted But No Heavy Property Damage.

Atlanta, Nov. 19.—Wire communication at points in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida were seriously interrupted by the storm yesterday. They are gradually being restored today. No heavy property damage is reported. A report reached Atlanta which said that the tug *Britania* was forced to abandon the Spanish bark *Alfreda* in a storm early in the week. *Britania* was towing the bark to Mobile for repairs.

The latest reports said the Norwegian bark *Killeva* ashore near Evansville, Okla., was in a damaged condition. The other sailing damage so far as is known, was confined to small craft.